Juvenile Prosecution: Trending Topics for the 21st Century

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21st Century Juvenile Gangs

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Distributed by:

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Criminal Street Gang A.R.S. § 13-105(8)

"Criminal street gang" means an ongoing formal or informal association of persons in which members or associates individually or collectively engage in the commission, attempted commission, facilitation or solicitation of any felony act and that has at least one individual who is a criminal street gang member.

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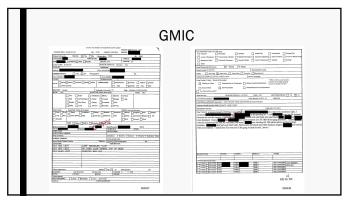
Criminal Street Gang Member A.R.S. § 13-105(9)

"Criminal street gang member" means an individual to whom at <u>least two of</u> the following seven criteria that indicate criminal street gang membership apply:

- (a) Self-proclamation.
- (b) Witness testimony or official statement.
- (c) Written or electronic correspondence.
 (d) Paraphernalia or photographs.
- (e) Tattoos.
- (f) Clothing or colors.
- (g) Any other indicia of street gang membership.

GMIC (Gang Member Information Card)

- Officer makes contact with a gang member
- Fills out card
 Lists the criteria used to document the individual
- Put into database
- Purged after five years of latest GMIC



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Examples of Different Juvenile Gangs

- - in the area of 35th Avenue to 43rd Avenue in Glendale. Tends to have issues with several other gangs in Glendale and Phoenix. Recent interviews state the gang is now using KTG (Kuthroat Gang) as a new name. This gang is supposedly getting involved with crime along the light rail.

Criminal Activity

- Homicide
- Aggravated Assault
- TOMOT
- Armed Robbery
- Aggravated Robbery
- Theft
- Misconduct Involving Weapons
- Drugs

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Non-Traditional

- Don't follow neighborhood lines
 - some will still claim their neighborhood gang as well
- Don't follow racial lines
- Constantly changing names/members/areas
- Many form through connections in ADOBE Mountain
- Females involved
- Parents involved
- Faster escalation in violence

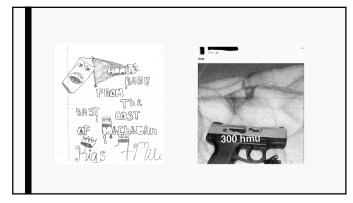
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Investigative Tools

- Social Media
 - Snap chat Facebook

 - InstagramWhatsapp
- Cell phone extractions
- Search warrants
 - Graffiti
- Notebooks





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Differences Between Juvenile Prosecution vs. Adult Prosecution

- Defense argument regarding brain development
- Social perception
- Juvenile priors don't carry over to adult court
- \blacksquare Juveniles lack of understanding of punishment in a dult court
- Juveniles Miranda warnings
- Resources
 - JTOP program (probation)
- Remand back to Juvenile Court

Mandatory File into Adult Court A.R.S. 13-501(A)

A. The county attorney shall bring a criminal prosecution against a juvenile in the same manner as an adult if the juvenile is **fitzeen, skteen or seventeen** years of age at the time the alleged offense is committed and the juvenile is accused of any of the following offenses:

- 1. First degree murder in violation of section 13-1105.
- 2. Second degree murder in violation of section 13-1104.
- 3. Forcible sexual assault in violation of section 13-1406.
- 4. Armed robbery in violation of section 13-1904.
- 5. Any other violent felony offense.
- 6. Any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender.
- 7. Any offense that is properly joined to an offense listed in this subsection.

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Discretionary File into Adult Court A.R.S. 13-501(B)

B. Except as provided in subsection A of this section, the county attorney **may** bring a criminal prosecution against a juvenile in the same manner as an adult if the juvenile is at **least fourteen years** of age at the time the alleged offense is committed and the juvenile is accused of any of the following offenses:

- 1. A class 1 felony.
- 2. A class 2 felony.
- 3. A class 3 felony in violation of any offense in chapters 10 through 17 or chapter 19 or 23 of this title.
- 4. A class 3, 4, 5 or 6 felony involving a dangerous offense.
- 5. Any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender.
- 6. Any offense that is properly joined to an offense listed in this subsection.